dan belonged, and who happened to be present, assurbg them that such would be the fate of any and all who should be detected in this kind of service for the

Feotsore and almost worn down with the severities of the season, the march, and their hard fare, the battabon arrived at St. Ynez Mission, at the base of the Santa Barbara Mountains, on the 24th of December. They passed a gloomy Christmas eve. The rain fell b terrents at daybreak, when they commenced the ascent of the mountain. Driving their animals before them, they clambered up the steep path, dragging their weary limbs from rock to rock, and strugglin sgainst a storm that swept these exposed hights with the fury of a tornado. Horses and mules plunged over steep precipiess and were killed, or falling from exhaustion, perished where they lay. Rocks and trees were uprooted, and borne along by the accumulating force of a mountain torrent that swept their path Some of the men crouched behind huge ledges and refased to proceed; others crept into sheltered places, and passed the night. Fremont and his officers labored diligently in assisting the passage of our two pieces of artillery, now dragging at the ropes, and now putting a shoulder to the wheel. Patient, cheerful and unticing, his presence "saved a tremendous deal of swearing, \* was confessed, though it did not quite effect passage for the guns. He was among the last to quit the mountain side, when a night of tempest set in. and a more wretched night of hunger, cold and desti-Intion than this Christmas night, those that shared its sorrows will never live to see. Over a hundred horses were lost in this day's march, beside the saddles, tents. and camp equipage which many of them carried. The gens were brought down in safety the next morning. and proceeding on our way, the battalion entered and took possession of Santa Barbara the following evening.

While encamped at this place, waiting for communi entions which had been promised by Com. Stockton, Col. Fremont, procuring a quantity of sabers, armed and instructed one of his companies in cavalry exercise. When enough of horses were had, the drill was completed, and a very dashing set of dragoons they made under their skillful and fearless commander.

As soon as Fremont could repair the losses of Christ snas day, he set out from Santa Barbara, with some hop of bringing Pico to a stand somewhere between that place and Los Angeles. He was reported having nearly 800 men under him, a part of whom had only evacuated Santa Barbara on hearing of Fremont's approach. In the streets of that town, when Fremont last passed through, some of the California women were fond of chanting a war ditty, promising the re-Sarn of Castro to deliver his country:

"Poco tiempo viene Castro, Mucho gente tambien!"

What was the Colonel's surprise on hearing the same air adapted to words of praise and welcome on his present arrival? The pardon granted to Pico was the cause of this change. The fame of the father and merciful man had gone before that of the conqueror.

Two Californians came suddenly upon us during our march the next day, and delivered news of an unexpected, and, judging from the countenances of the men. anwelcome kind. Col. F. was, as usual, some distance shead, when a rise of hill brought the horsemen suddealy upon him. His first impulse was to stand hi ground-his second, to defend himself; and, quick as a flash, he drew the wiping-stick from his rifle. The horsemen fell back, saluted him as friends, and showed their parole. From them Col. Fremont learned, to his chagrin and disappointment, that Stockton and Kearney had entered Los Angeles. An officer who was near him at the time said he never saw a man who appeared to suffer more in mind than did Col. Fremont when informed that Commodore Stockton had entered Los Angeles before him. To his men the news was an unqualified source of bitterness and regret. They had observed their leader's anxiety amid the discour agements and obstacles of the march, and shared his zeal for a conqueror's reward.

At the Rincon, where the memorable passage was effected in the face of the enemy, fifteen miles along a strip of beach that could be swept by his cannon and washed by the tides of the ocean, the advance was led by Col. Fremont in person. At San Buenaventura the enemy drove in our pickets, exchanged shots with our ndian scouts and only retired before a charge of the Colonel's cavalry company, himself at their head.

With the enemy all about us we reached the post of San Fernando Mission. Expecting resistance the bat talion entered the defile in two divisions, the artillery with lighted matches. A considerable body of lancers appeared on the hights. No opposition was encoun-Sered, but enough was seen of the spirit and numbers of the Californians to make it evident that the capture Plains of Couengo, between 300 and 400 had assembled. Fremont halted his men and dispatched a message to Pico to lay down his arms or consent to meet him in fair fight. Such was the terror inspired by the presence of this long dreaded battalion that not one of the Californians would risk his precious body to return an answer. The prisoner, Pico, vainly endeavored to induce his brother to come into the camp of his gener ous captor. Col. F. finding the California Chiefs anx tons for an interview, bade Pico accompany him and rode across the plain, unattended by one of his men, to where the enemy were in council, nearly a mile from his camp. He was completely in their power, but relying on his manhood, on the integrity of his mo tives, and on the honor and intelligence of his adversaries for a safe issue, he felt no fear. The result was highly satisfactory. Though the Californians were bitterly indignant at the terms of peace offered them by Com. Stockton, they were willing to lay down their arms to Fremont. " Sooner than comply with those terms," said Andreas Pico, "these men will take the chances of life or death with the wild beasts of yonder mountains."

The capitulation at Copengo ended the war in Calfornia. It did more. It softened the prejudices of the Californians toward their American conquerors, reconedled factions that had long disturbed the peace of the country, and opened the way for an era of harmony d prosperity such as California had never enjoyed And it would have been well for the country and hon crable for our Government if the seed sown at Couen go had been permitted to develop a system of wise and just laws, for the early security of the Territory.

SOUTH SIDE VIEWS.

The Charleston Evening News complains that the South is libelled by Geo. W. Curtis in his celebrate address at Middletown. The same paper says of th Rev. Dr. Dewey's discourse at Sheffield, Mass.:

"We cannot conceive that Dr. Dewey has given atterance to sentiments of direct hostility toward the institutions or character of the South, where he has received such marks of deference and enjoyed so much hospitality."

In an article on "The Southern Press" The

Charleston Mercury of the 17th says: "The position is, that if a new State, upholding Slavery, cannot be admitted into the Union, the Union is at an end. The essential objects for which it was formed are all lost. The equality of the States is distinctly denied; and thus the North and the South become two nations, either equal by the assertion of its constitutional rights on the part of the latter, or clee having the relation of the conqueror and the conquered: in short, the master and the slave. Between these positions we have to choose; and there is no intellig man at the South who does not know that our cho must be south who does not know that our choice must be made within the next few years. Anybody can see that the spirit which has been agitating the world on the subject of Slavery has gained at the North an accendancy which allows us no longer to con-sider it as the sentiment of a faction, but of a section, sider it as the sentiment of a faction, but of a section, and that the most powerful section of the Union. There are but two LIVINO parties in the country—the Northern and Southern parties. All the rest are the mere expressions of the expediency of the moment. In these beats wholly the great political heart of our times; and the who cannot devise a means of stopping that mighty pulsation, should shrink out of political life, and leave to stronger and bolder hands the task of settling the issues, which neither mea, nor factions, nor parties, have produced, but which have grown irresistibly out of the very heart of society. The bold men will be those who see the way to separate the North from the South; the timid and the time-serving will be those

who are cunning in devising expedients for deferring the inevitable catastrophe."

Here are a couple of paragraphs significant of the freedom of thought prevailing in South Carolina and

Mississippi:
ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.—A writer in The Norfolk ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.—A writer in The Norfolk Argus exclaims against the circulation in the South of The New-York Herald, TRIBUNE, and other publications of the same character, and recommends the consideration of the best method to put a stop to it to the Grand Jury of the next Court. The danger, however, is not essentially from such as these, though they were better kept at home. The TRIBUNE's functions is become a puch a properly and the functions is become so much a proverb, and the foundation of whatever notions The Herald sees fit to set in circular whatever the control of the control the Alagazines of Harper and Pulnam, the Histories of Goodrich, and other publications whose character in not written upon their faces, who teach that the insti-tution of domestic Slavery is wrong in itself, and that insensibly beget an infidelity to our form of society a founded upon social and political right and justice. Let these rather be attended to. [Charleston Standard, Sept. 13.

AN INCENDIARY SHEET. - The Saturday Ecening Post, a pretended literary journal, published in Phila-delphia, and enjoying an extensive cirulation in the South, is insidiously attempting to propagate Abolition dectrines and to aid the cause of Black Republicanism generally. It teems with one-sided statements in regard to Kansas, designed to bring the Southern settle and their cause into disrepute, and is engaged in repail ishing Mrs. Stowe's new Abolition novel. We would tion in the South must be suppressed.
[Mississppian, Sept. 12.

Occasionally a glimpse of light gets into a Southern paper, especially those near the borders of Freedom Here is a sample from a letter in The Louisville Courie of the 18th. The letter is hended "A Kentuckia:

Down East." The writer says:
"No State can boast of the same amount of enter "No State can beast of the same amount of enter-prise, intelligence and public spirit, as Massachusetts and no city has done half so much as Beston. I find here more learning, more industry, and more of every-thing that adds to the greatness and glory of America than I find in half of the Southern States put together. than I find in half of the Southern States put together. No child is allowed to grow up to manhood without an education; if his parents are poor he is e lineated at the expense of the State; if he is an orphan, he is not only educated but he is also taught a trade, and to prevent trunt hoys from growing up vagabonds, a committee is appointed whese duty it is to ascertain who and where they are, that they may be properly cared for.

Everybody in New-England is for Frement. Here and there you will find a sick Buck or a Fillmourner, but not enough to count. From appearances, Col. Frement will get every Northern State, unless it be New-York, which may possibly go for Fillmore. Buchasam an get the rest and be heaten, and the South will go to the devil or dissolution, or both."

Here is a specimen of the way the political cam paign is carried on in South Carolina. The picture by a correspondent of The Charleston Standars writing from Columbia, Sept. 15. The scene of action

was Greenville, on muster day:
" Drawing up to a pen of planks where a man with s barrel of liquor, a cask of water, and tin measures had introduced himself, we found ourselves at the great center and focus of attraction. Col. Orr took the stantest very soon after our arrival, however, and reminding his constituents that it had been his practice to make annual reports of Congressional proceedings, went on to tell them that, to the best of his judgment, 'all was not well.' He could not say that Mr. Fremont would be be elected, he thought he would not, but he was con-strained to say that the result of the contest was doubt-ful; and as, in the event of his success, the dominion of the North over the South—of sectionalism over the Beachies will have here consumerated he say the

of the North over the Soult-of sectionalism over the Republic—will have been consummated, he saw the necessity, even now, for preparation to assert our right to Liberty and self-government.

"Gen. Harrison spoke to the same point after the review was ended, and referring to the speech of Col. Orr, and the probabilities it suggested of the election of Mr. Frement, said that the Union and the Constitution are trusts committed as well to us as to the North that we have violated none of our constitutional obliga-tions, and that if the North shall proceed to do so. that we have volumen lone of our constitutional oringa-tions, and that if the North shall proceed to do so, it will be our privilege and our duty to march to the capi-tal, to take the Government under our protection, and compel the North to obey and respect the Constitution. This raised a tempest of applause, and the Colonel of the regiment and all his efficers expressed their read-ness to march, upon the first call for volunteers, to any such an object. It is a mistake to apprehend submis-sion at the South. This has been a strong Union-loving regiment; they have not been prepared, and they are not now prepared for dissolution, but they are ready to whip the North whenever they are assured there is the proper ground for doing so, and this for all the practical purposes of our condition is about all that can be required. The experience of Col. Brooks has shown that the popular heart is ready to respond to any act in vindication of the South; it has also shown that the occasion for such an act will certainly occar, if men are prompt to meet them—in Congress, if not if men are prompt to meet them-in Courte upon our own soil—and even in the present condition of public feeling, I am perfectly assured that while no Southern State, perhaps, may be ready to withdraw from the Union upon the election of Mr. Fremont, there is not one regiment in the Southern States that would not spring to defend the one that would strike the miscreant down about the piliars of the capital.

"The liquor cask, as the day grew hotter, came on to be in excessive requisition, and party after party, elbowing their way up, and taking a pint of whisky and a quart of water, passed them round with a satisfaction that was unmistakeable. One old customer, who seemed to be a miller, called on 'Joe,' who stood very erect at about 5 feet 8, with a gray felt hat upon the point of his forehead, and who seemed to be a candidate, to join him. Joe declined, but fearing to be misunderstood, continued, with an emphasis that was impressive, 'Drink, drink, boys, I want no temperance 'societies where I am—them's my sentiments.' This pressive, 'Drink, drink, boys, I want no temperance 'societies where I am—them's my sentiments.' This was good, as far as it went; but the old man was not yet satisfied, and, throwing his arms round Joe's neck and pressing him warmly, asked him if he would always be the poor man's friend. Joe assured him that he would, and, quietly disengaging himself, as though the embrace was all right, but might not seem becoming, and, casting a look of unutterable affection upon his too demonstrative friend, glided off.

"The day passed off without an accident. A dinner was provided at a house about a quarter of a mile off, where the officers and candidates assembled; Col. Our took the head, and Col. Brockman the foot, while Major Perry was content with the right hand of Mr. Brockman, and the conviction that Mr. Buchanan will carry all but about five States, and dinner having been

earry all but about five States, and dinner having been eaten, and the liquor, cakes and eider having all been used up, as well as the candidates, who, though they had not treated, had yet been industriously complissant, and there being nothing more but the lighting which might or might not afford the finale to the day's proceedings, we hurried home in time to witness the ceremonies in honor of Col. Brooks, which I have already mentioned."

The prospects of Southern manufactures do not seem to be very bright, according to the following item

in The Charleston Standard of the 18th: "ACTION, NOT TALK."-The Richmond Dispatch inder this head says: "It is a fact that the South sends to the North annually \$50,000 for the simple 'article of corn brooms, and more than ten millions for negro brogans, that might be manufactured at "for negro brogans, that might be manufactured at theme with profit;" and thereto hangs the moral that the South had better not send there for brooms and brogans underpresent circumstances. This, however, is not the possible method by which Northern fanatics can be brought to their senses. While it is of greater "profit" to make cotton than to manufacture brooms and brogans, and while thousands of square miles of rich Southern soil are lying weste for the want of labor to cultivate it, our capitalists are never going to manufacture them. It might be a the want of labor to cultivate it, our capitalists are never going to manufacture them. It might be a question whether at present the principle would be a correct one; but if it were, it is quite impracticable for the simple reason that so many men allow their principles to be governed by their interests. Experience has shown that the proposition will end in "talk" and not "action." Let the South go on as heretofore in the development of her resources, according to her opportunities; let our action be only resistance and not retaliation, and let Northern functions take their own time to become sensible of the results to which their fanaticism is leading. It is not likely they will not have to wait long; and it is not our business to open their eyes.

CATTLE IN TRANSITU.-The prospect of a full sup ply of beef cattle in market this week may be calcu ated as favorable to buyers, from the following tele graph report of the number on the way over the Eric

CAMPVILLE, Sept. 23.—" Since last report, including CAMPVILLE, Sept. 23.—" Since last report, including the stock to arrive on Wednesday morning, 2,064 head of horned cattle have passed over the Eric Road. Also 24 car-loads of hogs and 15 car-loads of sheep. Of the beeves, 1,748 head were taken off at Campville."

RE-ARREST OF CAPET.-John E. Capet, keeper of HE-ARRESS OF CAPET.—John E. Capet, keeper of the "Brown Jug" in Tenth avenue, recently cited before the Coroner to give evidence in regard to the lace prize fight, which he gave with much reluctance, and to several interronatories re-fused to answer, was yesterday re-arrested and had his built in-creased from \$500 to \$1,000. Evidence coing to show that he had more to do with the fight than he was willing to confess, has recently been addition, and on this account be was re-agrested.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF JOHN ADAMS.

THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS. WITH A LINE OF TH AUTHOR. By his Grandson, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS Vol. 1. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Upon the recall of Silas Deane from the commission to France, Mr. Adams was nominated as his successor by Elbridge Gerry, and received a majority of the votes of Congress for that office. The news of his election reached him while enguged in a cause before the Admiralty Court in New-Hampshire. It came accompanied by letters, earnestly pressing his acceptance of the trust. The question thus presented was one of serious moment o Mr. Adams. He had returned from Congress with the purpose of resuming the practice of his profession. The acceptance of the offer would be fatal to his plans. Above all, it would remove him from his wife and his young children, at a time of peril, in a conflict of doubtful issue. Motives of similar character had deterred Mr. Jefferson from accepting the same place a few months earlier. On the other hand, it would afford him the opportunity to premote the policy to which he had pledged himself, by the establishment of relations with foreign countries, that might serve as buttresses of independence. Add to this, the ambition natural to every great mind to labor in an adequate field for its exercise. These considerations carried the day; he accepted the appointment; and forthwith made preparations for his departure. He embarked in the frigate Boston, Feb. 13,

1778, and after a perilous voyage to Bordeaux, arrived at Paris on the 8th of April. Since the date of his appointment, however, changes had occurred in Europe which diminished the utility of his mission. The capitulation of Burgoyne, with the close of the Northern campaign in 1777, substantially decided the result of the contest. France was eager for the occasion to strike a blow at her ancient enemy, and had sealed an alliance with the United States just at the time when Mr. Adams was embarking on his voyage. He had no sooner joined the commission than he saw the necessity of a radical change in the diplomatic relations with France. At his suggestion, fortified by the advice of Dr. Franklin and others, the old commission of three was dissolved. Dr. Franklin was made sole minister at the court of France. Arthur Lee was dispatched to Madrid. But no provision was made for Mr. Adams. He was not informed even of what was expected of him; whether to wait or return; whether to regard himself as under orders, or as left wholly to shift for himself. His temperament was averse to delays, and instead of adopting Dr. Franklin's advice to wait quietly for further orders, he determined to return home on the first opportunity. Embarking in a French frigate from L Orient in June, he arrived safely at Boston on the 2d of August, and immediately rejoined his family at Braintree, having been absent about seventeen months.

But though restored to home, a relaxation of labor was not reserved for him. On the 26th of September, he was appointed to negotiate with Great Britain, and in the following November again embarked for France, intending to remain in Paris until called into active service. From his previous experience, he had been led to place little trust in the honesty of French diplomacy, and was therefore anxious to extend the connections of the United States, so as to avoid a too exclusive dependence on the good faith of France. On this point be differed from Dr. Franklin, and this divergency of opinion grew wider and wider at almost every step of their subsequent career. Mr. Adams's suspicions of France, according to his biographer, were perfectly well founded. In the diplemacy of the day, no evidence is to be found of the exercise of any exalted sentiment or generous emotion. Not one of the leading statesmen, with the exception perhaps of Turgot, was tinged with the notions of the new school of France. The sovereign himself was by no means inclined toward America. There is proof from official documents pression or as champions of liberty had no share whatever in the action of the French Cabinet during the American Revolution. The cardinal principle was pure and undiluted selfishness, seeking to gain advantage over an arrogant neighbor by cherishing the germs of permanent discord in his

Mr. Adams reached Paris on the 5th of February 1780. Although without official duties, he could not waste his time in idleness when he could do any thing which even in a remote form might be of service to his country. He saw that the people on the continent of Europe were for the most part unacquainted with the history and resources of the United States, and the merits of their dispute with Great Britain. In order to remedy this evil, he engaged in the preparation of papers explaining the American side of the question, which he published in a semi-official magazine. After a few months, however, finding himself of little use in Paris, he determined on going to Holland. The object of this journey was to ascertain the probability of obtaining assistance for America from the people of that country. His attempts to procure a loan from the capitalists of Amsterdam were frustrated. On the 1st of January, 1781, he received a commission from Congress as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces, with instructions to negotiate a treaty of alliance whenever such a measure should become practicable. He at once proceeded to carry his new powers into effect. In a memorial to the States General he announced himself as authorized, on the part of the United States, to give in their accession to the Armed Neutrality, then looming up as an important combination, and at the same time sent a formal notice of the proposal to the Ministers of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark. Not many weeks after, he decided on the bolder step of prescuting another memorial to the States Ceneral, directly soliciting to be recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary of an independent sovereignty. In the midst of these labors, a notice came from Count de Vergennes that Mr. Adams was wanted in Paris. He obeyed the summons, and reached that city on the 6th of July. A series of tedious negotiations with de Vergennes proving fruitless, he returned to Helland. Here he succeeded in procuring the recognition of the United States from the States General, and on the 23d of April, 1782, was received as the accredited Minister of the new nation. This Mr. Adams always regarded as the greatest success of his life. The struggle had been severe. It had begun under circumstances of extreme discouragement, and had been carried on with little aid from any external quarter. His activity had formed the literary connections, through which alone an opening could be made for him, a stranger equally to the language and manners of the people, to reach their ears or their hearts. He had judged rightly that the true road to success was in their sympathy with a

had done for fortylong years against the oppressions of Spaip. His conduct in this negotiation was in accordance with his character. He had pursued his object with wonderful steadfastness, alike unmindful of the objections of the cautions, the besitation of the timid, the doubts of the lukewarm and the stratagems of the bostile. After it was all over he wrote to his wife at home in terms which illustrate his sense of the value of the achievement. "The embassy here has done great things. It has not merely tempted a natural rival, and an imbittered, inveterate, hereditary enemy to assist a little against Great Britain, but it has torn from her bosom a constant, faithful friend and ally of a hundred years' duration. It has not only prevailed with a minister or an absolute court to fall in with the national prejudice, but without money, without friends, and in opposition to mean intrigue, it has carried its cause, by the still small voice of reason and persuasion, triumphantly against the uninterrupted opposition of family connections, court influence and aristocratical despotism."

His labors were not interrupted by this event, but he forthwith engaged in measures calculated to render it of the most service to America. This was the time to resume his conferences with bankers and capitalists, and he did not fail to make use of the favorable moment. His efforts were crowned with success. A sum of five millions of guilders was obtained at a crisis when it was of essential service in maintaining the overstrained credit of the United States.

"The history of the negotiation in Holland," says his biographer, "whether we consider the difficulties to be vanquished, the means at his disposal, the energy and perseverance to be exerted or the prudence to be exercised to the attainment of the end, places Mr. Adams at once in the first class of diplomatists. The fact that it was executed on one of the lesser theaters of Europe, and was productive of only limited effects, does not in any way detract from the merits of the execution. Justly was it denominated by one who had spent his life in the diplomatic service, a 'grand coup.' And it deserved the more to be called so, because it was not struck by the modes often resorted to in courts. There were no arts or disguises, no flattery or fawning, no profligacy or corruption put in use to further the result. It was an honest victory of principle gained by skillfully enlisting in a just cause the confidence and sympathy of a nation. And it was won by a man who up to the fortieth year of his life had scarcely crossed the borders of the small province in America within which he was born, and who had had no opportunities to profit of those lessons on the radiant cheaters of the world, which even the republican poet of England was willing to admit, in his time, to be

'Best school of best experience, quickest insight.
In all things that to greatest actions lead.'

Considering these circumstances, in connection with the fact that Mr. Adams was placed at once in the face of many of the most experienced and adroit statesmen in Europe, who viewed all his proceedings with distrust, if not disapprobation, al though this event, if measured by its consequences, may not claim in itself so important a place in history as some others in which he took a decisive part, yet, as being the most exclusively the result of his own labors, it well merits to be ranked, in the way he ranked it, as the greatest triumph of his

Meantime, the calls upon Mr. Adams to repair to his old post of duty at Paris became urgent. The fact was apparent that Great Britain was making some attempts at negotiation. He was also apprised of differences of opinion at Paris which his intervention would be required to decide. Accordingly, on the 26th of October, 1782, he was again in the French capital. His advent was viewed with equal uneasiness by the agents of England and of France. Nor had he heretofore concurred in the views of his colleagues in the com mission. The difficulties on both sides, however, were at length settled, and on the 30th of November, 1782, the negotiators signed the preliminary received in the United States with general joy, but not unmingled with apprehensions. The terms were satisfactory. Some persons, however, feared that the ministers had been led into a snare by Great Britain, which might yet destroy the alliance with Fance and the pacification.

Mr. Adams now wished to resign all his public employments. The principal objects for which he had come to Europe had been accomplished, and he felt warranted in asking to be released from further service. But Congress was not disposed to comply with the request. He was charged with the duty, in connection with Franklin and Jay, of negotiating a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. He was thus induced to remain in Europe. But his physical frame began to give way under his constant toil and anxiety. He had already suffered by a violent fever taken during his residence in Holland two years before. Scarcely had he forwarded the dispatches transmitting the histery of the treaty of peace, when he was again attacked with a severe illness in Paris. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to bear the journey, he set out for London, Oct. 20, 1783. During this visit a little personal incident occurred in the House of Lords, which he relates with his usual artlessness of manner. "One circumstance, a striking example of the vicissitudes of life and the whimsical antitheses of politics, is too precious for its moral to be forgotten. Standing in the lobby of the licuse of Lords, surrounded by a hundred of the first people of the kingdom, Sir Francis Molineux, the gentleman usher of the black rod, anpeared suddenly in the room with his long staff, and reared out, with a very loud voice: 'Where is Mr. Adams, Lord Mansfield's friend?' I frankly avowed myself Lord Mansfield's friend, and was politely conducted by Sir Francis to my place. A gentleman said to me the next day: 'How short a time has passed since I heard that same Lord Mansfield sav. in that same House of Lords, My Lords, if you do not kill him, he will kill you.' Mr. West said to me that this was one of the finest fin ishings in the picture of American Independence."

From Lendon he proceeded to Holland, and returning to Paris in the Summer of 1784, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce with Prussia. Here he was joined by Mrs. Adams, whom he had requested to come over to Europe in case his new labors should demand his residence abroad for an indefinite time. "Her arrival completely altered the face of his affairs. He forgot the ten years of almost constant separation which had taken place, and became reconciled at once to a longer stay abroad. No man depended more than he upon the tranquil enjoyments of home for his happiness. He took the house at Auteuil, to which he had been removed in the preceding year for recovery from his illness, and returned to a state of life placid and serene. The anxieties and responsibilities which had so long and so severely pressed brave nation struggling for liberty as their ancestors | upon him in his public life, were all removed. His

country was free, and his mind was not so absorbed in what remained of his public avocations as to be closed against the impressions to be received from the neighborhood of the most refined, brilliant, and intellectual community in the world. Paris was just then in that stage of transition from the old to the new, which is apt to quicken whatever there may be of sprightly in society, without having yet materially impaired its stability. Literature and philosophy had become the rage even in fashionable circles. And the flippant ridicule of all things, sacred and profane, of which Voltaire had set a fascinating example, had supplied in zest what was subtracted from the dignified proprieties of ancient France. Mr. Adams saw something of the literary men of the day, of Marmontel, and Raynal, and De Mably, and he became quite intimate with the Abbés Chalut and Arnoux, and Count Sarsfield, men who lived for society, and who were fully able to open to him a view of its springs, ordinarily little obvious to foreigners."

During this period the social and domestic relations of Mr. Adams were a source of the most unmixed enjoyment. "With his wife, his eldest son, John Quincy, then just rising into a youth of the greatest premise, and a daughter in whom anybody would have felt a pride, about him, near the society of a cultivated metropolis, into which his official position gave him free admission, he had little to do but to enjoy the day as it passed, heedless of the morrow."

This agreeable mode of life, however, was interrupted by his appointment as Envoy to the Court of St. James. In May, 1785, he crossed the Channel with his family, and immediately engaged in the duties of his new office. The first step was to go through the ceremony of presentation to the Kingto stand face to face with the man whom, for the first forty years of his life, he had habitually regarded as master, and who never ceased to look on him and the rest of his countrymen as only successful rebels against his legitimate anthority. No witness to the conference was admitted except Lord Carmarthen, the official Secretary of Foreign Affairs. "The addresses are reported only by Mr. Adams. That made by himself, as he admits, with visible agitation, though concise, appears extremely appropriate. It is conciliatory in spirit, without betraying any sense of inferiority-holding out a hand as to a friend, and not to a patron. George the Third was not quite so successful. He be trayed that he had learned something of Mr. Adams's lack of good-will to the French Court; and this impression, confirmed by the words of civility to himself as well as the allusion to ancient ties, appears to have raised in his mind an implication which the terms of the address itself did not justify. The difficulty was increased by the few seatences afterward spoken to Mr. Adams. They made his position very delicate. It was of the utmost consequence to escape the imputation even of acquiescing in any idea derogatory to the impartial attitude of his countrymen as well as to his own, while it was equally important to avoid appearing to slight a civility. Mr. Adams extricated himself with great presence of mind. Apparently falling in with the sense of the King's language, he nevertheless added the significant words: 'I must avow to your Majesty I have no attachment but to my ewn country.' They naturally harmonized with the rectitude of George's character as a British statesman, and therefore brought from his heart the immediate reply: 'An honest man will never have any other.' In this sense two more accordant minds were not to be found in the broad surface of both hemispheres. The meeting fitly terminated here. Seldom has it happened, with the empty ceremonials of court presentation, that the individualities of the respective actors have signified

Mr. Adams's labors during his stay in Great Britain were confined to fruitless solicitations for the execution of several articles of the treaty of peace. In the relations of the two countries effective negotistion was out of the question. The Government had decided on a hostile policy toward the infant nation. Restriction and commercial jealousy were the order of the day. The United States were treated as utter strangers and carefully shut out from trade with the colonies. The King, never reconciled to the triumph of his subjects, became still less disposed to put restraint on his feeling. His example was of course followed. Of the cold and formal civility, such as only the English know how in perfection to make offensive, there was enough. But this was all. Mr. Adams's mission had only served to convince him that nothing was to be looked for in Great Britain but ill-will. He returned to this country in the Spring of 1788, and at the Presidential election in that year was chosen Vice-President of the United States. The second election passed off with the same result, and on the third, after a warmly contested canvass, he was chosen President. His biographer gives a lucid and instructive sketch of the state of parties in the

so much."

United States at that time.

The retirement of President Washington removed the last check upon the fury of parties. Nobody else stood in the same relation to the whole people; and if even his name had latterly proved insufficient to silence obloquy, it very certainly followed that, for the future, no restraint could be expected in regard to any other. Of course, no expectation was entertained in any quarter that the person about to succeed him in office would be chosen by any general agreement. He was to be elected only upon the votes of one or the other of the parties into which the country was very equally divided. The question then narrowed itself down to a choice between the two men who might be brought forward, as the representatives of those parties, with the greatest United States at that time. between the two men who might be brought forward, as the representatives of those parties, with the greatest prospect of success. The individual whom the opposition would sustain, with marked unanimity, was Thomas Jefferson. He had, from the day of leaving office, become the very soul of the movement, and had succeeded in inspiring its leading members with that species of reliance upon him as its head, which, in all great enterprises involving the agency of numbers, is a necessary element of victory. The Federalists, on the other hand, enjoyed no such advantage. A portion of them, embracing many ing the agency of numbers, is a necessary seement or victory. The Federalists, on the other hand, enjoyed no such advantage. A portion of them, embracing many of the active and intelligent leaders in the Northern and Eastern States, reposed implicit confidence in Alexander Hamilton. But they were reluctantly com-palled to admit that that confidence was not shared by the people at large, and that an attempt to oppose him to Mr. Jefferson would be futile. They were therefore driven to turn their eyes from the true object of their choice to others who might seem more likely to prevail. Of these there were but two persons particularly

choice to others who might seem more likely to prevail.

Of these there were but two persons particularly prominent, John Jay and John Adams, both of them strong in character, in talents, and in services, and both meriting, to a great extent, the confidence of the friends of the established government. Both had been conspicuous objects of attack by the opposition, and both had suffered from it in their popularity. Of the two, however, Mr. Jay had been latterly the most severely handled, on account of his agency in negotiating the treaty with Great Britain, which had so parrowly escaned rejection. And the issue of the december of the second rejection. narrowly escaped rejection. And the issue of the elec-tion, which had made him Governor of his own State New-York, before the substance of that treaty had got abroad, was not so decisive as to dispel uneasiness at the idea of offering him immediately as a candidate for a still higher office. In addition to this, Mr. Jay had little strength in the Southern States; nor yet was he very firmly fixed in the affections of New-England, a region the support of which was indispensable to the maintenance of the Federal party. It was doubtful whether he could stem the popular feeling even in Massachnestts, which still gathered around Samuel Adams and Elbridge Gerry, in spite of their lakewarm.ness to the Constitution and their later opposition. The only effective counterbalance was in John Adams, whose retirement would, it was feared, seriously endanger the Federal predominance there. Such were the reasons which mainly centributed to the se-New-York, before the substance of that treaty had go

ection of him as the candidate for the succession of the part of the Federalists. Even the friends of the Hamilton in Massachusetta, embracing the case persons already described in the analysis of part which contributed to the establishment of the Constituted for the State, who bore no good-will to Mr. Adam either as a man or as a politician, were driven to advantage as a man or as a politician, were driven to advantage as under all circumstances the best instrument through whom at once to maintain their national part and to fortify their influence at home."

We have no space to discuss the important pole. ical controversies which agitated the administra tion of Mr. Adams, and of which his biographer is given an elaborate account. The result is the us follows:

as follows:

His Presidency had been one long and trial, in the course of which it was his lot to have he firmness and independence of spirit put to the tag the fourth time in his carver, under circumstance appalling than ever before. For the first time his capable popularity sunk completely under the shock. He tired disgraced in the popular estimation, and his makes and the shock of the shoc On the 4th of March, 1801, the day on which

Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated President of a United States, Mr. Adams retired from publicity after an uninterrupted course of service of the twenty years. The seclusion into which he way once plunged at his farm in Quincy was probed in the extreme. A few old friends clung arous him, but the crowd who had solicited favors with they were at his disposal were not slow in moving on toward the new fountains of supply. Mr. Adams resumed the private occupations to which he had been inclined by early tastes. All his for tune was invested in the lands around him. H. devoted himself to their cultivation and improve. ment, and they furnished his main support for the remainder of his days. The difficulties with Gree Britain prior to the war of 1812, tempted him is some degree from his retirement, and several paductions of his pen were published in the journe of the day. Nor was he silent on other topics of political controversy, chiefly to lating to his own career in public is "His correspondence began to grow upon him, w he divided his time between reading on a more ertensive scale than ever, and writing to his numerous friends. He devoted himself to a very elaborate examination of the religion of all ages and nations. the results of which he committed to paper in a desultory manner. The issue of it was the formation of his theological opinions very much in the mol adopted by the Unitarians of New-England, Rejecting, with the independent spirit which in early life had driven him from the ministry, the prominent dectrines of Calvinism, the Trinity, the store. ment, and election, he was content to settle down upon the Sermon on the Mount as a perfect cole presented to man by a more than mortal teacher, Further, he declined to analyze the mysterious nature of his mission. In this faith he lived with uninterrupted serenity, and in it he died with perfeet resignation."

The death of his wife in 1818 was an affliction from the effects of which he never recovered. See had gone through the vicissitudes of more than half a century in his company, and had always synpathized with him in his higher aspirations, and cheered him in his greatest trials. He was now eighty-three years of age, and of course could not expect to survive her long. From this time a ting of sadness was observed in his manner, and be lost the sprightly humor which had been such an agree-

able trait of his character. In the eighty-sixth year of his age, he was elected by the people of his native town as a delegate to the Convention for revising the Constitution of Masachusetts. He had been appointed to a similar office ust forty years before, when the instrument now b be amended was originally framed. When Mr. Adams, with a form yet erect though tremulou with age, made his appearance in the Convention, he was received by the members of this brilliant utmost respect and regard. The office of presiding over its deliberations had been unanimously tendened to him through a Committee instructed to present to him a series of resolutions expressing the highest sense of the value of his services to the country. He declined the appointment of President, on account of his great age and physical infirmities, but tooks lively interest in the proceedings of the Convention, and attended the sittings as often as his bealth

would permit.

The appearance of Mr. Adams in this Convention made an appropriate close to his public career. His few remaining years were passed serenely at his residence in Quincy, where he kept up the habit of receiving the numerous strangers whom reverence or curiosity attracted to his abode. He lived to see his eldest son in the Presidential chair of the United States, an event which he survived but little more than a year. "He was now at the age of ninety, infirm in body, but yet preserving a remarkable activity of mind. Unable to see clearly enough to read, or to guide a pen to write, he still retained so much interest in present objects as fully to employ the services of members of his immediate family, both in reading to him and in writing after his dictation. What he most disliked was the mere vegetation of extreme age; rather than to fall into which he would cheerfully listen to any book. however trifling, which might at the moment be attracting the fancy of younger generations. The brilliant fictions of Walter Scott, then in the hight of their popularity, the sea stories of Cooper, and even the exaggerated but vigorous poetry of Byron, were all welcome, in the intervals when be could not obtain what he better relished, the reminiscences of cotemporaries, or the speculations of more profound writers in England and France. His avidity for new literature was so well understood that he seldom failed of a supply from good-will of kind friends in the neighboring city-In this way he used to sit day after day, with his arms folded, one hand resting on a cane, exactly as he is represented in the portrait by Gilbert Stuart. This condition was varied by a single ride daily taken in fine weather, around the vicinity, in the scenery of which he ever delighted, and by conversation with friends and visitors who chanced to call and see him. Such was his habit after exercise in walking had become too fatiguing to his yet heavy frame."

The Spring of 1826 opened upon him with enfeebled powers. He was stretching over his ninetyfirst year. The year was generally regarded with unusual interest as marking the close of the first half century of National Independence. The eyes of all turned upon the survivors of 1776. They were thought to be able to crown the celebration of the jubilee with their presence. Invitations poured in from all quarters to secure the desired meeting. The neighbors of Mr. Adams, though they knew his strength was unequal to a distant excursion, hoped that he would hoper their little gather-